THE NEW REBELLION.

REBEL RIOTS IN NEW-ORLEANS. THE REBEL DEMOCRACY IN ARMS, AND SHOOT-

ING NEGROES IN THE STREETS-ATTACK BY THE SEYMOUR REBELS UPON THE REPUBLI-CAN CLUB-ROOMS - REPUBLICANS' HOUSES AND PLACES OF BUSINESS DEMOLISHED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27 .- A procession of Democrats in St. Bernard Parish, yesterday, killed two colored men. The report of this outrage spread with rapidity among the blacks, and roused them to the highest pitch of excitement; and while smarting under their wrongs they assembled in large numbers. It was reported that the murderers of the negroes were a baker and his two sons, and upon these the infuriated blacks visited their vengeance, killing them and burning their bakery and dwelling. The excitement soon extended to New-Orleans. The Rebel Democrats generally sprang to arms, and in bands of 50 patrolled the city all yesterday and last night. Fearing a serious collision, Gov. War moth wrote to Gen. Rousseau, making known the fact that, under the act of Congress prohibiting the organizthe peace. The Governor therefore called upon the General to employ the troops in protecting peaceable ton, and received the following this morning:

ton, and received the following this morning:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.

"Bretet Major Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, Commanding the Department of Louisiana, New-Orleans.

"Your dispatch of the 25th, forwarding a message from the Governor of Louisiana, and asking instructions, has been received. You are authorized and expected to take such action as may be necessary to preserve the peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of cliness. J. M. Schoffeld, Secretary of War.

"Transmitted by command of Gen. Grant.

E. O. Townsend, A. A. G.

Under these instructions Gen. Rousseau concentrated his troops in New-Orleans, and to-day soldiers are patrol

ing the streets. Armed Democratic clubs are also patrol ing the city, and shooting colored men. The blacks dared not venture forth from their hiding-places last night, At So'clock this afternoon, the city is comparatively

quiet; but serious disturbances are still apprehended. An armed body of 200 Democrats attempted to take a steamer, yesterday afternoon, for the scene of conflict in St. Bernard Parish; but Gen. Rousseau seized their boats and prevented their departure. The Seymour Clubs purst into the Republican room, last night, and destroyed

purst into the Republican room, last night, and destroyed the Republicans' paraphernalia. Subsequently the Rebel Democracy forcelly entered Republicans' dwellings and places of business, and destroyed their paperty, but did not commit murder.

The Mayor of the city and a committee called upon the Governor and demanded the dismissal of the Metropolitan Police. Gov. Warmoth declined to comply with their demand. Thereupon a large meeting of the Rebel Democracy was called, and the demand for the dismissal of the Police was made upon Gen. Rousseau. The General, however, ordered the crowd to disperse.

REBEL REPORT OF THE FIGHTING YESTERDAY-THE COLORED POLICE "FAIL" FOR DUTY-REBELS PUT ON DUTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27 .- The officer on Gen. Rousseau's staff who was sent to St. Bernard Parish yesterday, reports that the Spanish baker and his son, who were murdered on Sunday night, were burned in the house. The women and children were saved. The officer was not aware that any women or children had been killed. The two companies of infantry which were sent there are still in the Parish, but, away from the neighborhood of the riot. The report that troops had been attacked is denied. Late last night a white man was killed in the 1st District of this city, and another in the Hd. The latter belonged to a Club composed of Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, and French, who were much exasperated, and between whom and the negroes several fights have occurred to-day, which have resulted in the death and wounding of several of both colors. The Metropolitan Police are almost demoralized, and troops have been stationed throughout the city to prevent any serious conflict. Gov. Warmoth has published a proclamation requesting an abstinence by both parties from further public processions or demonstration until The negro policemen have failed for two days to report

for duty. Every one of them has been discharged, and about 100 whites have been appointed in their places. Many of them were old members of the force. A number of discharged United States soldiers and about 200 citizens are to be sworn in as special officers, and placed or duty in the streets until the force is completed. Major Conway proposes, in case the authority be given by the Council, to appoint Gen. Steadman temporary Chief of

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27 .- The following is Gen. Rou seau's dispatch to Secretary Schofield:

REW-ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—The following is Gen. Ronsseau's dispatch to Secretary Schofield:

Headquarters Department of Louisiana.

New-Orleans, La., Oct. 26.

Erest Mojor-Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War:

I have just received the following special communication, which I believe to be true, from the Governor of Louisiana, and ask for instructions in the premises:

Mojor-Gen. L. H. Houssau, Communicy Department of Louisiana.

General: The evidence is concludes that the civil authorities in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, and St. Bernard are unable to preserve order and protect the lives and property of the people. The set of Congress prohibiling the organization of the militin in this State strips me of all power to sustain them is the discharge of their daties, and an compelled to appeal to you to take charge of the people. The set of the world of the set of the press. The protect of the set of th

A DISLOYAL REGIMENT UNDER ROUSSEAU-AP-PREHENSIONS FELT IN WASHINGTON.

PREMENSIONS FELT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Considerable uneasiness is expressed at army headquarters at the condition of affairs in New-Orleans. No dispatches have been received from Gen. Rousseau in relation to the disturbances which occurred yesterday in that city. In the absence of such information the military authorities must act upon the statements telegraphed to the Northern papers by the Southern agents of the Associated Press. It is believed here that affairs are in a far more deplorable condition than these dispatches represent. A singular fact has come to light in regard to the let U.S-Infantry, stationed there to preserve peace. The men composing the regiment were nearly all recruited in New Orleans, and better from a prominent officer on duty there says three-fourths of these enlisted men have served in the Confederate army, and unless other troops are at once sent to relieve them, no protection will be afforded to loyal men in case a riot should occur. In view of this alarming condition of affairs it is probable that this regiment will relieve them, no protection will be afforded to loyal men in case a riot should occur. In view of this alarming condition of affairs it is probable that this regiment will at once be ordered to the frontier, and another one sent to take its piace. Secretary Schofield had this under consideration to-day, and there is reason to believe that he has laid it before the Cabinet at the meeting this p. m. Additional troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to New-Orleans if further trouble occurs.—[Evening Post.

WASHINGTON.

REBEL PROPERTY LIABLE TO CONFISCATION-THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS-APPEAL FROM MILITARY JURISDICTION IN TEXAS - MR. KIRBY FOR SUPERVISOR-APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868 In the District Supreme Court in banc yesterday the argument was begun in the confiscation case of Tyler vs. Defrees, and was continued to-day. In the progress of the argument of plaintiff's counsel to-day, Justice Wylle interrupted, and in plain terms announced that Rebels must be regarded as public enemies, and that their property as such is liable to confiscation. Subsequent remarks by Chief-Justice Cartter and Justice Ohn indicated their concurrence in Judge Wylle's ruling. The case on trial will test the judgment of this Court upon the validity and constitutionality of the confiscation laws. Mr. Tyler was South during the war and his property was confiscated and sold, and purchased by Mr. Defrees, the Public Printer. The case was tried in the Court below and judgment was given for the defendant, and it now comes up before a full bench on exceptions. The case is attentively watched, a very large number of the citizens of Washington being interested in the issue. It is expected that the case may be decided

The trouble in New-Orleans between the negroe Rebels of that city is the chief topic of conversation here. The accounts that we receive of the condition of affairs there are sent by Rebel partisans in the service of the Associated Press, and no fair report of the facts will reach here until the mail arrives in the latter part of the week. Prominent Republicans of Louisiana write here that the Rebels are putting forth superhuman efforts to carry the State at the approaching election. The course pursued by the Georgia Legislature has emboldened them to follow in the Georgia Rebels' wake.

The following dispatch was received by the President to-day from Richmond :

To Junus McFarland Richmond, Texas - For reasons made known for the Covernor and State Attorney, you will expline until next Term

the causes involving the question of heirship to the estate of J. C. Clart, deceased.

We regard this order as a great military usurpation. It is addressed to a Judge of a civil court directing him how he shall decide the question of continuance. Both parties are present and represented by counsel; case ready for trial. Shall the Commander of the District control the judiciary f. We ask you to revoke the order. Answer.

R. C. TRIGG, JOHN T. HARCOURT, Plaintiff's Counsel.

thority over the military commanders under the reconstruction laws is vested in the General of the Army, and that he cannot, in consequence, revoke the order.

Commissioner Rollins has again nominated Mr. Spener Kirby to be Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of New-York. The number of applications to be supervisor of Ohio is 39. The Commissioner has decided that hotel and restaurant keepers, whose sales of liquors amount to over \$25,000 per year, shall place themselves in the category of wholesale dealers, and must, therefore, exhibit the sign of wholesale dealers according to the provisions of the law.

It is ascertained from the records of the Government It is ascertained from the records of the Government that 205 treaties and conventions have been concluded since the formation of the Government. Of this number 12 were made before Washingten's Administration, and during his two terms, 4; John Adams's term, 3; Jefferson's, 6; Madison's, 5; Moureo's, 7; J. Q. Adams's, 12; Jackson's, 16; Van Buren's, 9; Harrison's, 1; Tyler's, 9; Polk's, 14; Taylor's, 5; Fillmore's, 9; Porce's, 19; Buchanan's, 18; Lincoln's, 26; Johnson's, 23. Sceretary Seward, It will be seen, has negotiated about one-fourth of the treaties in the above list.

Seward, it will be seen, and negotiated another ore search of the treaties in the above list.

Revenue appointments have been made as follows:
Storekepers—W. C. Johnson, for the First District of Californis;
Thomas Eavant, John W. Leggett, Ninth New York; Robert Farniss,
Thomas Eavant, John W. Leggett, Ninth New York; Robert Farniss,
Themas Caraby, First Connection; Asa Van Sickles, Eighteenth Ohlo; L. S.
Coleman, Neventh Kentucks; Win. R. Doucherty, First Pennsylvania,
Gaugers—Thomas Colline, Thirty-second New York; Samuel Breuner,
Second California; Adam H. Somers, W. H. Wyent, Seventeenth Ohlo; L.
Williams R. Rhodes, Ninth New York; A. L. Berryfeld, First Missouri;
Joseph Shultz, Eleventh Illinois; Joseph H. Hendricks, John Watts,
Third Indians, John A. Crafton, Second North Carolina; B. A. Beanis
lev, Twenty-first New York; R. H. Sturges and James Mitchell, Eleventh
uel H. Hoff, Shith Iowa; T. W. Scott, Eleventh Indiana.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE UNION MAJORITY ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND. WHEELING, Oct. 27 .- We have the following ma-

4.14	
orities:	
Republican.	1 *Ritchie 286
*Barbour \$46	Roane 150
*Berkeley 415	*Tyler 211
Boone 60	*Upshur 400
*Braxton 84	Wayne 80
Cabell 70	*Wirt 46
*Doddridge 110	Wood 50
Fayette 60	11.000
*Grant 304	Total6115
Greenbrier 150	Democratic.
*Hancock 101	Brooke 40
*Harrison 120	*Hampshire 354
*Jackson 291	*Hardy 192
Jefferson 20	Lewis 164
Kanawha 178	Lincoln 37
Mason 186	*Ohio 125
*Marion 253	*Pleasants 54
*Marshall 523	*Tnylor 49
*Mineral 30	Tucker 69
Mercer 30	Wetzel 395
"Monongahela 495	
*Morgan 243	Total1479
*Preston 767	Rep. majority4636
Putnam 111	*Official.
The remaining thirteen	counties in 1866 cast a
ggregate vote of 2,594, a	nd gave a Republican ma
	111 W 111 W W T

jority of 609. The majority will fall but little if any below 5,000. Two years ago it was 6,662.

The news from the IIId District insures the election of Witcher (Republican) to Congress by a majority of about 1,000.

The Republicans of Wheeling fired a salute to-day n honor of their victory in the State.

GRANVILLE D. HALL, Editor Intelligencer OHIO.

THE OFFICIAL MAJORITY. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 27 .- The following is the official vote of Ohio:

Secretary of State267,061 249,689 Republican majority, 17,372.

The total vote for Governor in 1867 was 484,227, showing an increase this year of 32,523, a Republican increase of 23,456, and a Democratic increase of 9,067

a net Republican gain of 14,389. A. B. BUTTLES, Chairman State Repub. Com. OFFICIAL MAJORITIES ON CONGRESSMEN. COLUMBUS, Oct. 27.- The following are the official

Congress majorities in Ohi	0:
	Dista.
1 tPhilip W. Strader 211	10 Truman H. Hoag . 915
2 . : Job. E. Stevenson 497	11 *John T. Wilson 2129
3 *Robt. C. Schenck 475	12 . * Phil. Van Trump . 4913
4. *Wm. Lawrence 629	13 . 16co. W. Morgan . 1636
5 . William Mungen 4846	14 . "Martin Welker 482 15 Edwd. H. Moore 966
6. John A. Smith 343	16 . John A. Burgham. 416
7. Jas. J. Winans 105	17 Jacob A. Ambler 339
S. John Beatty 948	
9 . (E. F. Dickinson 1645	rfield 10,428.
*Reflected. (Democratic s	ains, Republican gains.

THE OHIO ELECTION FRAUDS.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 27 .- John Duffy, a conspicuous Democratic politician of this city, was arrested, to being a party to the utterance of fraudulent naturaliza tion papers. Other persons are implicated.

FRANK BLAIR AT TAMMANY HALL.

The demoralized and scattered bands of the fammany tribe assembled together last evening at Union square, and, like the Chinese before going into battle made a fearful racket with the firing of cannon, tolling of bells, and beating of drums, endeavoring to keep up the enthusiasm and courage of their disheartened braves-Tammany Hall was in a perfect blaze of gaslight and gorgeously decorated. Wires running from the telegraph poles along Fourteenth-st, were hung with Chinese lan terns, and calcium lights dazzled everybody's eyes. There were four stands, draped with American flags, which were not occupied until some time after 8 o'clock. The indefatigable Oakey Hall called the meeting to order and introduced the heaviest orator pres ent, James N. Thayer, who was loudly cheered. While he was speaking Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., made his appearance on the platform, jr., made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by Oakey Hall. The unterrified no longer had any patience with Mr. Thayer. For a long time they shouted for Blair but they could not choke off the speaker. Unkind gentlemen behind the stage became irritable and said that Thayer was long winded. Then the audience again shouted for Blair when Mr. Thayer gave way and introduced the next Vice-President of the United States. After Mr. Blair had fluished he proceeded to the beauty of the United States. ritable and said that Thayer was long winded. Then the andlence again shouted for Blair when Mr. Thayer gave way and introduced the next Vice-President of the United States. After Mr. Blair had fluished he proceeded to the stand on the south side of Union-square which was brilliantly illuminated. A gentleman whom nobody knew was speaking, and as soon as Gen. Blair arrived, the audience very much confused the speaker by intimating by yells and shouts that they wanted him to subside, which, however, he did not seem willing to do. The calcium light operators turned their apparatus so the light would blind the orator, but this maneuver did not have the desired effect. At last a large crowd from Tammany Hall made their appearance and shouted for Frank, and then the speaker modestly retired, after having introduced the distinguished speaker of the evening. The gas cluster, which had been burning brightly the whole evening, was at this minute extinguished by an ill wind which blew strongly from the south-east. The word Union then disappeared, and next fleymour; the entire eagle was extinguished except his bill. The torch was immediately applied, but the wind was too strong, and during the entire time that the future Vice-President of the United States was speaking, which occupied just six minutes, the eagle refused to show his plumage. After the General had retired the crowd commenced dispersing. During the entire meeting, except when Gen. Blair was introduced, the speakers were not applianded, for the reason that very little attention was paid to their remarks. The crowd came to see the member of the great Blair family. There were very few of the Tammany Sachems around the Hall. What few there were might have been seen in Wallack's Theater and neighboring billiard-rooms. They seem to be discouraged, and to have lost what little nerve they once possessed. There were 20,000 people in Tammany Hall and the Square during the evening.

The meeting was called to order at 7:50 o'clock by A. O. Hall, whose appearance on the p

earthquake occurred at midnight, causing considerable Gen. Blair then came forward, and the audience be-

came wild with excitement. The waving of hats, the cheering, the shouting, showed pretty conclusively that Gen. Blair is popular at least in New-York, and that retirement is popular at least in New-York, and that retirement is popular at least in New-York and that retirement is popular at least in New-York and cheered. Gen. Blair smiled in the sweetest manner, bowing and smirking as his peculiar physiognomy is capable of, as though quite delighted with his reception. Dick Connolly stood on his right waving his hat; Brick Pomercy was on his left, a little more demure, and a Metropolitan-policeman was the unest prominent person at his back. When silence and order had been been substantially as follows:

Gen. Blair said that he had come from the banks of the Mississipp it to be present at this meeting, and had brought to the Democracy of New-York the greetings of the Democracy of New-York and New-York the greetings of the Indiana. The produced his position of the constitution and the constitution in the constitution in the greeting of the late of the New York the greeting of the late of the New York the wave of the present of the New York the work of the present of the New York the present of the New York the present of the New York the Applace of the New York t

a policy. I tell you that he has just as much of a policy as Cromwell had, and just as much of a policy as Louis Napoleon had. [Hisses.] If you think he has not got a policy, you are dreadfully mistaken, and in making that mistake yon endanger your country. I reliferate, my fellow-citizens, that it is mighty bad policy on our part to think that he has no policy. He has a policy, and the worst kind of a policy, for this country and for the Constitution. I do not believe that Gen. Grant would consent to accept the constitutional Presidency of this country for four or eight years, and resign an office almost equal in dignity, equal in salary, which lasts mm for his life, and which is in accordance with his military education and his military taste. I believe that he would prefer the office which be wholds to that of states, especially

if he is to be field up by Con.
Johnson: I tell you he has no a. . . of that at all. He has
the military instinct in him, and that military instinct
has told him that the party that was ready to make a
military despotism in ten States of the Union, was ready
to make it in all the States; and he has gone with that
party because he has an instinct for the despotism which
they intend to establish in this country, and he intends to
be at the head of it, in my judgment.

In conclusion, Gen. Blair remarked that the Kadicals
had two objects in giving suffrace to the negree, first, to
scenre the negre vote, and second to degrade the enfrage
so that the white men of the country would no longer
care to use it, and thus prepare the way for a military
despotium.

despotism.

At the conclusion of Gen. Blair's speech the andience again yelled for Brick Pomeroy, who made a brief speech Other addresses were made, and the meeting adjourned In response to the repeated calls

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE CANVASS.

Boston, Oct. 27.-Mr. Wendell Phillips deliv

ered the second lecture in the Parker Fraternity course in the Music Hall this evening, to a large and appreciative audience, who extended him a hearty greeting and frequently applauded his remarks. The following is a synopsis of his lecture, his subject being "After Grant. What!" In his opening remarks, Mr. Phillips alluded to his hesitancy in accepting Andrew Johnson in April and October, 1865. The criticism then was thought unneces sary and unkind, he said, but time had justified it. De Tocqueville says there is no country where there is so little freedom of discussion as in America. bound not to accept the future, but to mold it as far as we can; that is, we ought to do justice to our unsheltered allies at the South, white and black. The first element of that effort would be vigilance. We have just finished a war between two ideas, have just financed a war between two ideas. They have tried to coerce under one Government and failed. The war gave the right to the one to supersedo the other. We sent our armies to South Carolina to carry our ideas. If we had no right to carry our ideas we had no right to send our armies. Having sent our armies and triumphed, we should be fools if we did not now send our ideas. That was the test, and the value of the Republican party was in its fitness and willingness in carring out no right to send our armies. Having sent our armies and triumphed, we should be fools if we did not now send our ideas. That was the test, and the value of the Republican party was in its fitness and willingness in carring out that purpose. The Constitution of '89 was a reaction. It was the cold weight of the community finding an opportunity to make itself felt against the living forces of the age. It brought State sovereignty forward. It imangurated races and castes; it was in fact an endeavor to cripple the cardinal element, the essential element of the Decharation of Independence. But the principle was still at work. It was like Goethe's planting an oak in a flower-pot, and the oak grew and the flower-pot broke. It was putting new wine into old bottles. In 1861 they burst. The lesson was that the Constitution had framed a political organization which could not work. And we were taught in military phrase to "dress" the Constitution on the line of the Decharation of Independence. Anarchy reigns to-day. The lifa of a Union man is not safe. The great soldier is at the head of the country, and is powerless to devise a remedy. We say no soldier of Grant's level — Bonaparte, Wellington, or Mariborough—could have been charged with such a duty and submit to not perform it, as he has done. The Republican party has been bad—throwing away its best opportunity. It is to be reenforced, by an addition to its weak elements, with Democrats, half converts, flying into its ranks. Are we to expect anything better from it What then can be our policy! Only through the success of the Republican party can the door for future effort be kept open. Seymour's election is Lee triumphing at Appomatiox. This success of the Republican party is the continuance of our opportunity; but we are not to sit down and sing hosannahs to the majority of party, crying amen to their measures. We are to point out their omissions, take what good they give us, and claim the rest. We are to try to give to the party as yatem; rebuild the Reconstruction acts ment; claim for the hallon action over the ballot; reassume militia, over public education, over the ballot; reassume the lands and the railroads; distribute as the necessity of the hour requires; claim that Grant shall be at least a constable and keep peace, so that the great forces of civilization may own the South to make it a harmonious section of the nation.

INDIANA.

SENATOR MORTON'S REPLY TO GOV. SEYMOUR. Indianapolis, Oct. 27 .- Senator Morton's speech to-night gave the greatest satisfaction. He held his vast audience in the closest attention throughout. The close of his speech upon Seymour's war record was delivered with intense feeling, and created a sensation. The meeting in every way was most gratifying, and will completely break the force of Seymour's efforts. He will find his last stage worse than his first.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 .- A sharp shock of EUROPE.

SPAIN. MANIFESTO OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT -THE CUBAN QUESTION.

*MADRID, Oct. 27 .- The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto concerning the administration of the kingdom. After passing in review the various to argue in favor of the decentralization of the administrative power, and conclude by promising to render Some Spaniards of advanced liberal ideas advise the sale speedy method of solving the question of the abolition of

Paris, Oct. 12-Evening.-Gen. Prim has seected the Gaulois as the channel of his communications with the public. This evening's number contains the fol the editor of the paper:

MESSES: I feel flattered and touched at the sympathy you express in the letter forwarded me by one of your staff, M. de Miranda. I consider it as addressed rather to the liberal revival of my country than to myself. Spain staff, M. de Miranda. I consider it as addressed rather to the liberal revival of my country than to myself. Spain owes much to the French press in general, and to the Gaulois in particular, which has undertaken to demonstrate to Europe the legitimacy of the revolution. I have great satisfaction in being able to transmit you my warmest thanks for your powerful advocacy of our principles. The revolution, gentlemen, pursued its peaceful course, and I am convinced you will do it this justice, that is being a model of moderation. It is seen that it is the work of a generous, noble and chivalrous people, who feel conscious of their own strength, and seorn reprisals against its former executioners. I know that a small portion of the Spainsh press has made itself the mouthpiece of some impatient minds, giving out that we were not going abead fast enough. I am surprised at the levity of this opinion, and you will rectify it. How can a revolution be repreached with its tardiness which, though barely a week old, has done what ours has achieved! Is it so trifling a piece of work to overthrow a dynasty three centuries old, and establish a government in eight days! Finally, genold, has done work to overthrow a dynasty three centuries old, and establish a government in eight days! Finally, gentlemen, in reply to these insimations, I may add that now that we are constituted we shall lose no time in consolidating the situation in accordance with the basis of our programme. What that programme is you are already aware. We hope, with the cooperation of a constituent assembly, which will ere long be summoned to meet, we shall very shortly be able to realize the political idea of modern Spain, that is to say, the constitutional monarchy founded on the broadest liberal basis that the Government admits of. Hereive, with the expression of my gratitude, the assurance of my profound regard.

J. PRIM.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER SPEECH OF REVERDY JOHNSON. ANOTHER SPEECH OF REVERBY JOHNSON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson was last night entertained at a banquet given in his honor by Mayor Whitley at the Town Hall. In the course of his speech on the occasion Mr. Johnson remarked that he did not know how the people of the United States would regard his conduct since he had been in England. He was sanguine of their approval, but he would accord consure with a Christian resignation.

ELECTORAL SPEECH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 27.—Mr. John Bright opened the parliamentary canvase here last evening by addressing an
immense meeting of citizens. The Birmingham Chamber
of Commerce have invited Mr. Johnson, the American
Minister, to visit this city and partake of their hospitalities.

LONDON, Oct. 71.—Light shocks of earthquake were in various places of Cork County, Ireland, yesterday.

A SUPPOSED FERNAN OUTRAGE.

DUBLIS, Oct. 27.—The house of a Mr. Wigmore, near Cork, was entered last night by a body of men, and a quantity of arms and amunition carried away. The culprits are supposed to be Fenians.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The ministerial bill fixing the basis as to the number and equipment for the army and havy, when on war footing, after much opposition, has been passed by the Reichstath. It is said that Baron Yon Ecual gave the members a secret reason for the passage of the bill, which caused it to be carried through, and this rumor creates some measuhess. It is asserted that, in a speech in secret session urging the adoption of the measure, the Prime Minister alluded to the good relations when existed between Austria and the other great powers, but intimated that in the event of a rupture between Prussia and France, Austria must be ready to guard aer own neutrality. PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL.

CLOSE OF THE MARINE EXPOSITION. HAVRE, Oct. 27.—The closing exercises of the great Marine Exposition are taking place here to-day. For this reason the day is regarded as a holiday, and the markets are not open for business.

FRANCE.

CUBA.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE INSURGENTS. cived a telegram to-day saying that a battle had been troops and the insurgents. The latter were defeated, losing many horses and three prisoners. The insurgents carried away their killed and wounded.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

INSTALLATION OF DR. JAMES M'COSH AS PRESI-DENT-INTERESTING CEREMONIES. PRINCETON, Oct. 27. - To-day the ceremonies

of installation of Dr. M'Cosh took place.

At 12 o'clock the procession was formed in the College campus. Headed by Grafulia's Band the cortége, consisting of the officers of the Coilege, the ex-President, and the President elect, the Governor of the State, the Chancelior, the Directors and Faculty of the Theological Seminary, the under-graduates and their orator, the officeating elergymen, the Alumni and Laureati of Princeton, and a host of citizens, marched to the Church under the orders of Gen. Caldwell K. Hall, Grand Marshal, a graduate of the Class of 1857. The scats reserved for members of the Press were occupied long before the arrival of the procession, and the galleries were crowded with ladies. On the platform, to which he had been carried in a chair, sat the venerable Coi. Joseph Warren Scott, of New-Brunswick, of the class of 1795, and at his side Elbert Herring, of New-York, also an alumnus and now in his 33d year. Among the other distinguished guests who occupied seats on the platform during the ceremonies were Govs. Marcus L. Ward and Daniel Haines. Judge Field, of the United States District Court, Chancellor Zabriskie, ex-Chancellor Greene, ex-Gov. Policek, of Pennsylvania; Bisloop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Gen. Robert Anderson, the here of Fort Sumter, and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, with the President elect, the retiring President, and the Faculty of the College.

The ceremonies were opened by Gov. Ward, in a brief address of welcome to the incoming President. The Rev. Johnathan Stearus, a member of the Board of Trustees, then offered up a prayer. An address of welcome in behalf of the Board of Trustees was then campus. Headed by Grafulia's Band the cortege, con-

The Rev. Johnathan Stearus, a member of the Beard of Trustees, then offered up a prayer. An address of welcome in behalf of the Beard of Trustees was then delivered by the Rev. Charles Hoge, D. D., LL. D., of the class of 1815. It was a very affecting address, and during its delivery Dr. McCosh was unable to restrain his emotion. On behalf of the Undergraduates, Mr. J. Thos. Finley of the Senior Class delivered an address in Latin, which was warmly applauded by the students. The address of the Hon. Wilham C. Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New-York, was replete with beautiful thoughts most beautifully expressed. The speaker recalled the associations of his youthful days spent at Nassau Hall, and seemed for the moment to be hving over again the happy hours of the by-gone time. ours of the by-gone time. Ex-Gov. Pollock, of the class of 1831, responded on be-

tions of his youthful days spent at Nassau Hall, and seemed for the incoment to be hving over again the happy hours of the by-gone time.

Ex-Gov. Pollock, of the class of 1831, responded on behalf of the Alumn in an eloquent address, closing with a tribute to the retiring President and his successor, and a fervid hope for the happy future of the College.

Dr. McCosh was then presented to Chancellor Zabriskie by ex-Gov. Haines, ex-Gov. Olden, and the Trustees, and the oaths administered. When the President stepped forward to affix his signature to the roll of Presidents, the Princeton boys made the roof ring with their peculiar, the Princeton boys made the roof ring with their peculiar, who was too much moved to say more than a few words in which he explained the significance of the ceremony, and pointed out the main duties devolving upon his successor. The scene was a very impressive one.

Dr. McCosh's inaugural was on the subject of Academic Toaching. It occupied almost two hours in the delivery, and was listened to with the greatest attention. He first considered the question "What university education ought to be," and pointed out many of the evils which incrust the system in Europe to show that even where there has been the greatest opportunity for improvement, much still remains to be done to bring the system up to a proper standard of excellence. The making of Latin and Greek verses, a labor which almost every stripling was forced to perform, was like drawing blood from the nose. The study of the dead languages and the mathematics was carried to extremes. There were other things equally important which received much less than their share of attention. Physical culture, mental and moral science, and political economy, for Instance, should be attended to. But out of these and other evils, or rather, out of a knowledge of them, and an appreciation of their influence upon the human mind, will arise great improvements. "Allow me freedom of speech, lapplauae.] If I am wrong, I am ready to change my views as soo

has left much for his people to complete, that they may have honorable employment. The mind is one of the incomplete works, the body another; and all studies and all systems of study should be so organized as to meat the demands of mental, moral, and physical nature. The university Psystem should encourage art as well as literature, and teach testhotics as well as mathematics. It should entity at a taste in torus as well as in letters. It ilterature, and teach teathetics as well as mathematics. It should cultivate taste in form as well as in letters. It should train the eye and the heart as well as the mind. It should teach that there may be a higher end than the mere attainent of knowledge, which is not the only means of training the nobler part of humanity. We do not know that Sankespeare, or Milton, or Dante, or Schiller were acquainted with the great principles of natural science; yet we do know that they have done much by their writings to elevate the human mind. A knowledge of nature is an important means of cultivating the powers which God has given us, and this knowledge the great poets seem to have possessed in a remarkable degree. They also knew to elevate the human mind. A knowledge of nature is an important means of cultivating the powers which God has given us, and this knowledge the great poets seem to have possessed in a remarkable degree. They also knew how to draw out the essential from the indifferent, and to make the result plain to the world. A great error among educators is that employment, no matter what, is good. This is a hurtful fallacy. The mental powers should be engaged only in profitable work. There should be some pleasant object in view, that the labor may leave a relish on the palate of the student. It is not necessary to resort to unprofitable studies when we have so rich a variety of useful as well as pleasant ones to attract and occupy the mind. Knowledge is not genuine unless it yields fruit. The study of the sciences not only gives nourishment to the mind but gives it life as well, just as the sun supplies beat and force and life to all it shines upon. It is well to study nature. There is beauty even in the skeletou, in the loathsome insect that makes you shudder at its touch—beauty that to the student calls forth admiration and wonder, and to the pious observer love for the Creator. It is not necessary that the College should come down from its high position to teach shopwork. Whatever it teaches should be taught as science. There are factories and mills and laboratories in whielf the mere mechanical, the practical, may be learned; but the college must be the educator of young men destined to act in the higher walks of life. Language is an important element of education, and one which is much neglected. Children learn to speak without an effort. They love to ring their vocables upon the air the livelong day, and when they are brought to think, how pleased they are with every interesting or curious explanation or history of a word! Naturo presents her education or history of a word! Naturo presents her education or history of a word! Naturo presents her education or history of a word! Naturo presents her education or history o

studied in all its various forms, to give a relish for its noblest works."

The speaker touched upon many other points which space forbids me to even mention. His address was carefully prepared and well read, with just enough of the Scotch accent to make it peculiarly interesting. It was a remarkable address in that the author's ideas on the subject of education were much more liberal than one would expect from a man bred without the sound of Webster's, Mann's, or Northend's voice. When he spoke of the subject of religion in English schools he classed among the greatest mistakes the neglect of the inductive study of the mind, and created much merriment by hinting at "the sickly attachment to Ritualism among the weakly devout" as one of the natural results. He brought his very instructive address to a close by thanking the people for their kindness, and giving some excellent advice to the Trustees I omitted to mention that in the course of his remarks he said that every student of the college, "be he of a white or of a dark color, shall be, indected in all his rights—the right to his own political and religious opinions among the rest—so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others." At the close Dr. McCosh was greeted with tremendous applause. This ended one of the most memorable ceremonics in the history of time-honored Princeton.

THE RECEPTION IN THE EVENING.

Princeton, Oct 27.—Dr. McCosh received the public

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

HOW CITIZENS ARE MADE AND HOW DEMO-CRATIC VICTORIES ARE ORGANIZED-THE ROSENBERG CASE-ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL

The investigation was resumed, yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, in the room of the United States District Court. Nearly an hour before the open ing of the room people began to gather in the ball, and to collect around the door, and, whatever may have been their connection with the case, if any at all, the interest with which they watched the proceedings continued unabated to the adjournment for the day.

Upon the arrival of the Commissioner, Mr. Courtney announced that the prosecution had offered all the evidence they proposed to adduce, and would rest their case. Immediately the defense, through Mr. Lawrence, moved a dismissal of the complaint (without waiving ray), upon the ground that the act of March 3. 1813, under which the proceedings were instituted, had no application to the case presented, applying only, as by its wording, to scamen and their naturalization papers. Mr. Fulcrion, for the Government, replied that the act was general, and that such a rigid construction would destroy all the safegnards which legislation had sought to throw around the rights of an American citizen at the ballot.

Mr. Graham, on behalf of the defendant, rejoined. He defended the position taken in the argument of Mr. Lawrence, and attacked the prosecution for endeavoring to force the defendant to prove himself innocent, while the onus was with them to prove him guilty. After a short recess, Mr. Brady replied. Mr. Graham then delivered the closing argument, with marked effect.

At the conclasion, the Commissioner, while withholding his opinion on the questions of law advanced by the defense until he could examine authorities, put the prisoner upon his defense, and adjourned the further hearing until to o'clock to-day. ray), upon the ground that the act of March 3, 1813, under

mit it to 'clock to-day.

The defense remarked that the number of their witnesses would be very few, and if there is no rebutting estimony, the case will probably be ready to argue some time this afternoon.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE-TROTTING YESTERDAY. Yesterday was the second day of the Fall eeting, and furnished a grand race, in which American Girl won in five heats. The day was good, though cloudy, and the track in fair condition. There was only a moderate attendance. There were two events, one of which was not finished, and will be completed to-day.

The first race was one of mile heats for horses that had The first race was one of mile heats for horses that had never beaten 2:24, in which the entries were American Girl. George Wilkes, and Rhode Island. Prior to the start the pools showed Wilkes the favorite at about 10 to 8 against the field.

First Heat—All got off well Rhode Island went into the lead and maintained it to the end, making a fast heat. Wilkes throughout was second, save for a few rods, and was beaten only a length in 2:25. The betting after this heat did not change much, Wilkes still the favorite at 10 to 8.

heat did not change much, Wilkes still the favorite at 10 to 8.

Second Heat—Wilkes got off in front and held it round the turn, when Rhode Island took the lead and held it to the middle of the Flushing turn, when Wilkes again wrested it from him, and held till within 20 rods of home, where Rhode Island caught and passed him, and won the heat neatly by a length in 2:23. The betting now changed and Rhode Island was the favorite at about 3 to 1.

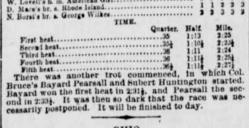
Third Heat—All away evenly, Wilkes in the lead, which he gave up to Rhode Island on the turn, and he was headed by American Girl at the quarter, she lead to the finish, beating Rhode Island by a neck only. The heat a close one, was done in 2:24. The betting now ran at about even between American Girl and Rhode Island.

Fourth Heat.—All got away on a lap, and at once American Girl drew to the front, where she stayed to the end, winning by a length; Rhode Island second throughout heat done in 2:25. The betting was three to two in favo of the Girl.

first done in 2.22.

of the Girl.—Rhode Island was off first, but yielded the lead to Wilkes on the back stretch. The Girl broke badly on the turn, and dropped back a dozen lengths. Wilkes held the front until they got on the home stretch. Here the Girl, who had been trotting grandly in the last half mile, caught him and passed, and came home a winner by a neck in 2.272.

SUMMARY.



GOV. SEYMOUR AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 27.—Gov. Seymour addressed a mixed crowd of Democrats and Republicans in this city this afternoon. When he took the stand the crowd was large, but it soon dwindled to rather small dimensions. His speech was only a repetition of his previous efforts since he began to swing around the circle. He was greeted with very little enthusiasm, and the demonstration was a failure for the Franklin County Democracy. Gov. Seymour goes to Pitisburgh to-night.

DEADLOCK IN THE GOVERNMENT OF OREGON. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct, 27 .- The Republican nembers of the House of Representatives of the Oregon Legislature have resigned. The Governor has accepted their resignations. This leaves the House without a quorum. No appropriation bill has passed the House.

SPEECHES OF GEN. GRANT.

We reprint below a collection of the most sigmilicant speeches of our next President. They are something better than well-rounded phrases and sounding rhetoric, for they have the two chief elements of eloquence, simplicity and directness. Our readers can do no better thing, in these closing hours of the canvass, than compare the pithy utterances of a man who has no other object in speaking than to express an honest meaning in the most unmistakable language, with the polished periods of those whose oratory is only a disguise for dangerous prin-TERSE SPEECH AT GALENA.

is not in my line; but we are forming a company in the Rebellion. If any of you feel like enlisting, I will give you all the information and help t can."-[Grant at a war meeting, Galena, Ill., April 17, 1861. SPEECHES IN THE FIELD.

"I don't know anything about making speeches; that

"Well, if that is so, we must cut our way out as we cut our way in," was the cool reply .- [Grant and Staff Officer

"General, we are surrounded!"

"We have whipped them once, and I think we can do it again."-[Grant at Belmont.

Some regimental commanders were afraid of censure for their conduct at Belmont. One of them waited on Grant and obtained no satisfaction. Afterward the General said to a friend; "Colonel — is afraid I will report his bad conduct."

"Why don't you do it?" was the reply. "He and the other Colonels are to blame for their disobedience, which had nearly involved you in disaster."

"These officers had never been under fire," said Grant. "These officers had never been under fire," said Grant. "They did not understand how serious an affair it was, and they will never forget the lesson they learned. I can judge from their conduct in the action that they are made of the right stuff. It is better that I should lose my position, if it must be, than that the country should lose the services of five such gallant officers when good men are scarce."

Polk, the rebel commander, at Columbus, Ky., in 1861-2, and Gen. Grant met under a flag of truce. After business was concluded, an interchange of social courtesies took place. Polk offered a tonst to "the memory of George Washington"—he paused; then, as the glasses were raised, continued—"the first rebel." There was a laugh on the part of the Union officers. Shortly after flags were again exchanged, and this time it was Grant who offered a toast. It was: "equal rights for all;" the General paused, glasses were raised, and he added, "white and black." The rebels were beaten, and good humoredly acknowledged the fact."

"No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immedi-ately upon your works."—[Grant to Buckner, at Donei-son, Feb. 14, 1862.

During the darkest hours of the first day's fighting at During the darkest hours of the first day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1962, Major-Gen. Don Carlos Buell arrived on the field. He had ridden in advance of his own army a long distance. Seeing the desperate state of affairs, he asked Grant:
"What preparations have you made to secure your retreat, General!"

retreat, General?"
"We shall not retreat, Sir."
"But it is possible," added Buell; "and a prudent General always provides for contingencies."
"Well, there are the boats," said Grant.
"The boats!" said Buell. "But they will not hold over "The boats" and Buell. "But they will not hold over 10,000 men, and we have 20,000.

"They will hold more than we shall retreat with. We shall whip them yet," was Grant's characteristic reply. "Attack with a heavy skirmish line as soon as it is light enough to see, and then follow up with the entire command, leaving no reserves."—[Grant's instructions for second day's fight at Pittsburg Landing.

."Soldiers, I thank you! That is all I can say. You have done a good day's work to-day, but you must do a better out to-morrow."—[Grant after Bruinsburg, Miss., Mar. 1, 125].

"Certainly, use the negroes, and everything within your command, to the best advantage."-[Grant to Parke, Vicksburg campaign.

"Promptly, at the hour designated, all will start at quick time, with bayonets fixed, and march immediately upon the enemy, without firing a gun until the outer works fare carried."-[Order of assault, Vicksburg, May

During the discussion of the plans before Vicksburg for the taking of that position in April, 1863, Gen. Sherman assured Grant the only way to do it was to move against it from some high ground as a base, on the north. "This," said Grant, "will require us to go back to Memphis." "Exactly so," said Sherman, and set forth his reasons. Grant replied: "I shall take no step backward; it would seem to the country, now discouraged, like a retreat. I have considered the plan, and have determined to carry it out."

"It is expected that all commanders will especially ex-ert themselves in carrying out the policy of the adminis-tration, not only in organizing colored regiments, and

rendering them efficient, but also in removing prejudice against them."—[Grant's order, January, 1863.

A Rebel woman living in the outskirts, who had remained in her battered tenement, asked Gen. Grant oue day, when he stopped for some water, if he ever expected to take Vicksburg. He said "Yes."

"But, when!" said the woman.
"I don't know when; but I shall take it if I stay here 30 years."

"The effusion of blood you propose stopping by

"The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended at any time you may choose by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect due them as prisoners of war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above."—[Grant's reply to Pemberton's proposal to surrender Vicksburg, July 3, 1863.

"This is a wonderfully fine appearing army; but it has seemed to me it never fought its battles through."—
[Gen. Grant's criticism on the Army of the Potomac.

"I have noticed that these Rebels fight desperately at first: yet when we hang on a day or two, we whip them awfully." -- [Grant at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all numer." [-Grant's dispatch from the Wilderness, May,

"Gentlemen, I cannot consider your recommendation; my course doesn't he in that direction; it lies beyond Richmond."—[Grant's reply to officers who desired him to retreat after the 3d of May, 1864.

"The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man.

* A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force,"—{Grant to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, Aug. 16, 1864.

"Concentrate all your available force; and if it is found that the enemy has moved North of the Potomac in large force, push North, follow him, attack him, wherever he can be found. Follow him, if driven South of the Potomac, as long as it is safe to do so."—[Grant to Sheridan, 1864.

Sheridan, 1864.

"In pushing up the Shenandoah Valley, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return. Take all provisions, forage, stock, wanted for the use of your command; such as cannot be consumed, destroy.

"Bear in mind the object is to drive the enemy South, and to de this you want to keep him always in sight. Be guided in your course by the course he takes."

—[Grant to Sheridan, 1864.

In regard to the same campaign, Grant said that the Valley should be so cleared that, "Crows flying over it would, for the season, have to carry their own rations."

"Rebel armies now are the only strategic points to

"I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so, before going back. I do not want you, therefore, to cut loose and go after the enemy's roads at present. In the morning push around the enemy, if you can, and get on to his right rear. The movements of the enemy's cavalry may, of course, modify your action. We will act all together as one army here until it is seen what can be done with the enemy."—[Grant to Sheridan in pursuit of Lee April 1865.

· THE CLOSE OF THE WAR. FIRST LETTER TO LEE.

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by ask ing of you the surrender of that portion of the Confed erate States Army known as the "Army of Northern Vir U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General. ginla."

SECOND LETTER.

GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say, that, peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon; namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely